[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1782.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1781.

LONDON.

House of COMMONS, *November* 27.

MR. COOKE moved, "that the thanks of the house be given to Sir Henry Clinton, &c. and to the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, for the great and important services, which they have rendered to this country, by obtaining lately signal victories over the rebels in North-America, particularly Sir Henry Clinton, for his wildom and bravery shewn in the reduction of Charlestown, and to Charles earl Cornwallis, for his judgment and intrepidity in the glorious affair at Camden."

Lord Lewisham seconded the motion, and called on the house to be unanimous on this occasion; took notice, with what grief he had observed, that this so desirable spirit of unanimity did not yet animate the councils of the nation; made a eulogium on those two officers, and wished, "that his majesty would confer on lord Cornwallis the vacant ribbon. At this time, said he, as upon all occasions, I wish for unanimity, and will therefore avoid as far as possible mentioning the American war, a subject, which, unhappily, far from making us unanimous, which has formerly made us respectable and successful, seems now to have banished from us all future hopes. I cannot however avoid observing, that as long as America continues allied to France, and to form part of a confederation, whose object is the ruin of this country, I hope the war will be prosecuted vigorously against this same America. From the attempt to reduce which, we are so often called to desist; "acknowledge their independence," say some members; "withdraw your troops from the continent," say others. That is, in other words, abandon all your possessions beyond the Atlantic. Abandon the friends you have in America, to the tyranny of congress, &c. relinquish your islands, your commerce, and every thing that constitutes your political existence, to the mercy of your enemies, and if you wish to preserve the appearance of existence as an independent nation, shut yourselves up within the compass of your island, when possibly you may be left to live in tranquillity. I allow, that this advice, if it were adopted, might be attended with some service to posterity. We may thereby leave a lesson to our descendants, and some future historian may one day or other find materials, better adopted than any of his predecessors may have received, to furnish an history of the splendour, progress, and very rapid decline of a powerful empire.

"No one is more sensible than I am, of the unhappy effects of the American war, in every point of view to Great-Britain. No one sighs more anxiously for a safe and honourable peace. But they do not attend sufficiently to the only means of procuring it. I say, "the means," because there is only one way of doing it. "*Delenda est Carthago.*" This Carthago, which must be destroyed, is the marine of France; as long as this marine exists, we can have no hopes of a peace with America. I wish to hear it from every corner of this house echoed, "*delenda est Carthago,*" and that it should be heard from every mouth of every individual in the kingdom. And that all those who have the prosperity and honour of the British empire at heart, may never cease exclaiming, "*delenda est Carthago.*" The war must be continued, till the navy of France shall be destroyed. Let all those, who wish that the sincerity and good faith of Britain may triumph over the duplicity and insidious arts, which characterise a certain court, exclaim with me on the necessity of destroying the marine of France."

"*Delenda est Carthago,*" said Mr. Townshend, in reply, is soon said. I know as well as the noble lord, that the destruction of the French navy would be the happiest event possible for us. If by repeating and exclaiming, "*delenda est Carthago,*" we could gradually effect this destruction, I would introduce this expression into every period I speak. I would have it ever in my mouth. But I do not find either on one hand, that to bawl incessantly, "*delenda est Carthago,*" contributes very much to the destruction of the French marine, nor that on the other hand, those words a thousand times repeated, has any connection with the motion now before the house, which is to thank certain officers, who have obtained victories in America. Does the noble lord imagine, these victories have had the least tendency to destroy the French navy?"

Mr. Townshend then proceeded to observe, that lord Lewisham had introduced into his motion some expressions, which might have a bad effect.

Lord North had made the same observation, and called upon the noble lord to suppress these words, "over the rebels." This amendment being approved, the speaker was going to read the motion, when lord Beauchamp arose to take notice, that it was neither good policy nor decent to decree honours to some meritorious officers, and mortify others who were equally deserving. Did not admiral Arbuthnot contribute to the success at Charles-town? Was he in none of the danger? Why shall not the commander of our naval forces be thanked? I propose that his name be also inserted in the motion.

"You do well, said Mr. Wilkes, to add amendment upon amendment. But it will not all answer the purpose of reconciling this motion to the minority in this house. The reason must be evident. You propose thanking certain officers, who have distinguished themselves: how! in a bad cause, in a war that is unjust, wicked, and subversive of the principles of liberty. Whatever the successes may be, for obtaining of which, you are about to pass a vote of thanks, I have ever considered the Americans as having taken arms on the same principles which inspired the people of England to arm themselves against Charles I. This prince endeavoured to take the money he wanted from the pockets of his people without their consent. He violated the constitution. The people vindicated their incontestible rights. They took up arms. You have endeavoured, without the consent of the Americans, to take their money out of their pockets. They have been compelled into arms; and when Sir Henry Clinton and lord Cornwallis drew their swords against them, I consider them as having, without provocation, shed innocent blood. And I am the more surprised at the part lord Cornwallis has taken, as his lordship himself told me a few years ago, that he disapproved of the American war, and that it was his opinion, England had no right to lay taxes on America. Tell me of an officer, who has obtained a victory over France or Spain; I will vote him thanks. But a vote of thanks to officers, who (if we should grant the American war to be just, and that the Americans are rebels) have only served in a civil war, is without an example in the annals of the world. The Romans were always careful to throw a veil over every thing relative to a war of that kind. They never decreed the honours of a triumph to any general, for any victories obtained during a civil commotion."

On the question, the motion with the two amendments was carried.

LONDON, *October* 30.

A few days since an order was issued from the war-office, for a muster of 7000 men to be sent to America; 3000 to be detached from the regiments now in England, and the remainder from those in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Ninety thousand seamen and marines are intended for the service of the current year, which is 3000 more than were provided for in the last session.

The earl of Pomfret is committed by the house of lords to the Tower, for writing sundry letters, and challenging the duke of Grafton. His lordship was afterwards enlarged, on making a confession to the noble house of peers.

Nov. 11. The ship Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Nantes, with 300 hogsheads of tobacco, indigo, and sundry prize goods, is lost, and the crew all perished.

Dec. 9. The parliament was adjourned to the 23d day of January.

Rear-admiral Hood, with the West-India fleet under his convoy, passed by vice-admiral Darby's grand fleet, on Monday the 4th of December.

WHITEHALL, *Nov.* 14. Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath, to lord George Germaine, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, received by captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's aids de camp, who arrived from New-York in the Fortune frigate.

New-York, October 12, 1780.

"My lord,

"In my separate letter of yesterday's date, I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the American major-general Arnold had quitted the rebel service, and joined the king's standard; and I at the same time gave your lordship a circumstantial detail of the reasons that induced him to take this step, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the most sanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greatest good consequences to his majesty's service, but which terminated most fatally for major Andre, my adjutant general, who, being taken prisoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their sentence to suffer death; which sentence was ordered by the rebel general Washington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d instant. I sincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable assistant to me, and promised to be an honour to his country as well as an ornament to his profession."

His majesty has ordered 1000 guineas out of the royal privy purse, and 300 pounds a year during life, to be settled on Mrs. Andre, mother of the late amiable major Andre. And after her death, to devolve upon the three sisters of that unfortunate victim to the service of his country, and this expression of his majesty's sensibility, to the survivor of them.

Dec. 4. On the 20th of November the states general of Holland having deliberated on their acceding to the armed neutrality, their high mightinesses resolved

to accede (to the ſame abſolutely, and without any condition or ſtipulation of a guarantee, by a plurality of the voices of the five provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Friefland, Overyſſel, and Groningen, againſt the other two provinces of Guelders and Zealand, who were for inſiſting on the guarantee of the poſſeſſions of the republic as a previous meaſure. This reſolution was announced by expreſs to Ruſſia and the other courts intereſted in it.

ANNAPOLIS, *March 6.*

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE declaration of the board of aſſociated loyaliſts, at New-York (known to us by the appellation of American refugees) publiſhed in your laſt paper, merits the attention of every whig citizen, and may be beneficial to the public, if our rulers will profit by the conduct and example of our enemies. The aſſociation is for the expreſs purpoſe "of annoying our ſea-coaſts, and diſtreſſing our trade, either in co-operation with the Britiſh and Heſſian mercenaries, robbers and cut-throats, or in parties by themſelves." The declared object is to adopt a ſyſtem for employing the zeal of thoſe refugees, who, though ardently inclined to bear arms againſt their country, are ſuch poltroons and cowards, that they prefer a combination to rob and plunder the country which gave them birth, or raiſed them, emigrants from England or Scotland, from poverty to wealth and independence. The oſtenſible cauſe alleged by the refugees, is to ſuppreſs the *rebellion* (as they impudently call the revolution, and our reſiſtance to the wanton oppreſſion of the moſt abandoned and inexorable tyrant, and moſt venal and corrupt parliament, that ever diſgraced the annals of mankind) but in reality to fit out ſmall cruiſers, manned with the outcaſts of America and the dregs of Newgate, to rob our bay and rivers, houſes and farms, under the commiſſion of their royal maſter, whom they ſervilely call "*the beſt of ſovereigns.*" After holding forth peculiar rewards and privileges, to thoſe who enrol in this honourable ſociety, they offer to each robber a bounty of 200 acres of land in North-America (but whether among the burning ſands of Florida, or the frozen ſhores of Labrador, they are ſilent) and impotently threaten their vengeance for the execution of ſome of their worthy aſſociates, as ſpies, or for robbery, forgery or treaſon; and like their royal and pious maſter, they conclude by an appeal to God, "that they are not actuated by any diſpoſition to prolong the horrors of war, or to encreaſe the miſeries of their country; but to afford their aid in emancipating her from republican tyranny, defeating the ſecret machinations of foreign powers, and reſtoring her to that happy ſtate, which ſhe once enjoyed under the Britiſh conſtitution." What indignation and contempt muſt ariſe in the breaſt of every virtuous whig, at the effrontery and wickedneſs of theſe wretches! Hiſtory affords innumerable inſtances of the folly and depravity of mankind, and all ages and countries have produced raſcals, villains, and traitors. A perſon not well acquainted with the world, muſt think a native of America, who can, in the preſent unjuſt war, bear arms againſt his country, a monſter. I have ever conſidered the American refugees, as the moſt vile abandoned wretches, that ever burdended the earth, and have uniformly oppoſed and condemned the lenity ſhewn to them. Every day's experience evinces the impolicy of extending even humanity towards them. They were originally, by their arts and lying, one of the principal cauſes of the war, and they are now one great cauſe of its continuance. This reflection alone ought to render them the deteſtation of every American whig; and their brutal and ſavage conduct towards their brethren, in the courſe of the war, ought to make them the objects of the moſt exemplary puniſhment. I divide them into two claſſes; 1. Natives, or others who left this ſtate before the formation of the preſent government, with intent to remain neuter, and who may with great propriety be called *deſerters* of their country. 2. Thoſe who departed ſince that period, and have adhered to our enemies, or bore arms againſt us, and who ought to be conſidered as *traitors*.

Among the *noble perſonages*, who have undertaken the execution of the royal commiſſion, to rob and murder the *whigs* of this ſtate (for they promiſe not to moleſt the perſons or property of the *tories*) we find the names of Anthony Stewart and Robert Alexander, Eſquires, as two of the directors, for the conduct of this buſineſs. The firſt was from his youth a true Caledonian time ſerver, proud, inſolent and ignorant, and one of the moſt proper tools, in the hands of a tyrant, to execute any the worſt and moſt wicked arts of oppreſſion or cruelty. We can only deſpiſe him for his baſe ingratitude to a country to which he is ſo much indebted. His mean cringing ſervility will recommend him to notice, and employment, (and for *ſome* purpoſes he is well qualified) and he may be faithful as long as his intereſt may require, or until he can gain by betraying the confidence repoſed in him. This man comes within the firſt claſs, and is to every patent a Britiſh ſubject, and all his property in this ſtate ought immediately to be ſeized.

The ſecond, Mr. Alexander, formerly a member of congreſs. This apoſtate too has dared to call the preſent war an unnatural rebellion. This man was one of the firſt to excite, to rouſe the people to reſiſtance. His ſub-oratory, in June 1774 influenced Baltimore county to adopt the reſolves of Boſton. He repreſented that county in the ſeveral conventions between June 1774 and June 1776. In December convention 1774, he voted, that if the acts of parliament, relative to the Maſſachuſetts bay, or the *aſſumed* power of parliament to tax America, ſhould be attempted to be carried into execution, by force, in that or any other colony, that he would ſupport ſuch colony to the utmoſt of his power; and at the ſame time he voted to eſtabliſh a militia, under the authority of the convention, and joined in a recommendation to the other colonies to enter into ſuch, or the like reſolutions, for mutual defence and protection. In July convention 1775, he declared it was *neceſſary* and *juſtifiable* to repel force by force, and united, aſſociated, and ſolemnly engaged, to ſupport the oppoſition by arms, and he then voted to raiſe minute companies, and to emit paper money for their ſupport, and was appointed one of the council of ſafety, to carry the ſeveral reſolves into execution. In December convention 1775 he was appointed a delegate to congreſs, and gave his voice to raiſe a body of regular forces. On the 28th of June 1776, the convention authoriſed their delegates in congreſs to concur in declaring the colonies independent ſtates, and to join in the forming a confederacy, and procuring foreign alliances. On the 4th of July 1776, he was re-appointed a delegate to congreſs, and on the 10th of November afterwards, he was left out of the delegation. No man acted more uniformly deciſive than Mr. Alexander, until ſome time after he went to congreſs. It is ſuppoſed the attention and arts of ſome crafty tories in Philadelphia firſt moderated his conduct, and alarmed his fears, and our defeat on Long-iſland, (the 27th of Auguſt in the ſame year) completed his defection from the cauſe in which he embarked. His pretence was the declaration of independence, but in truth to ſave his life and fortune, (which he thought in danger) he gave up his integrity, and baſely deſerted his native country, and thouſands of his countrymen whom he had perſuaded and influenced to take up arms, and [illegible] brands them as rebels, [illegible] acts, which his declarations and [illegible] led them into, and his now [illegible] miſſion to enrol a [illegible] to ſteal their property, and cut [illegible] throats. I have particularized [illegible] actions of this man, to reſcue [illegible] trymen of his conduct; to awaken, [illegible] poſſible, the feelings of his guilty [illegible] ſcience; and to intimate to his Britiſh [illegible] ſociates, to conſider what [illegible] can place in him, once their bitter [illegible] and now their pretended friend [illegible] alone; for frequent have been his applications to this ſtate for permiſſion [illegible] to his allegiance. Outlawed for [illegible] his property ought, without delay, [illegible] ſeized and applied to the [illegible] ſtate, and if the proceſs, as [illegible] been irregular, it is the duty of [illegible] torney-general to take proper [illegible] for his conviction.

I hope our aſſembly, at their next [illegible] on, will declare all thoſe, who [illegible] ſerted this country, *ſince* the war, and *before* the formation of our government, and who have by any act adhered to Great Britain, Britiſh ſubjects, and as ſuch confiſcate their property. As for thoſe who fled ſince, and joined the enemy, they are by law *traitors*, and I could wiſh they would paſs for their trial and execution as ſoon as they fall into our hands, without paying the leaſt regard to their commiſſions. Diligent enquiry ought to be made after all the refugees from this ſtate. Addiſon, Boucher, Riddle, and Stevenſon, of Prince-George's county, the four Dulanys, Lloyd, Walter, and the two Daniels, of Anne Arundel county. It is high time the public had their eſtates, either as Britiſh ſubjects, or as traitors. I would further propoſe, that, by law it be declared, that if any perſon, without or with a commiſſion from his Britannic majeſty, ſhall plunder any citizen of this ſtate, of his houſhold furniture, or ſhall otherways commit depredations within the ſtate, contrary to the law and practice of civiliſed nations, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as a *marauder*, and if taken, hanged on the ſpot.

LEX TALIONIS.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Kent-Iſland, Feb. 26, 1781.

WAS loſt or ſtolen on Kent-Iſland, on ſaturday the 24th inſtant, a china faced ſilver WATCH, maker's name, &c. as follows, W. Wilkinſon, No. 7960, London. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing the ſaid watch, paſſed from Kent-Iſland to Annapolis on the 25th inſtant, is an Engliſhman, about 25 or 28 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his dreſs unknown; had a knapſack at his back, and is ſuppoſed to be a deſerter from the continental army. Whoever will deliver ſaid watch to the printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

N. B. N. M. (the initial letters of the owner's name) are cut in cypher on the back of ſaid watch. *1 Paid*

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

THE fourth claſs tickets whereof are now in the hands of the ſubſcriber for renewing, ſuch as were diſpoſed of by him in the third claſs, at any time on or before the 12th day of April next; the poſſeſſors are therefore requeſted to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes, for that purpoſe by that time, as none will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will loſe the benefit of ſuch as remain unrenewed on that day in this claſs. 6w

JOHN DAVIDSON.

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